

## Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, March 15.—The metal prices today: Silver, 51 1-2c; Copper, \$14.87 to \$15.00; Lead, \$3.87 1-2 to \$3.90; Spelter, \$8.87 1-2.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1915.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION  
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Tuesday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

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## GERMAN CRUISER DRESDEN HAS BEEN SENT TO BOTTOM

### BELGIANS CONTINUE PROGRESS IN SECTION SOUTH OF DIXMUDE

**Germans Violently Attack British Troops at St. Eloi and Push Them Back, But Are Counter Attacked and Lose Ground—Fighting Continues—Berlin Claims Repulse of French With Heavy Losses North of Le Mesnil and Capture of 5,400 Russians Near Augustowo—Austro-German Forces Try to Relieve Przemyel Fortress.**

### RUSSIANS CLOSING IN FROM ALL POINTS

**Situation Becomes Interesting—Przemyel Much Stronger Than Had Been Believed—Large Forces and Many Guns Occupying Hostile Positions—Austro-Germans Attempting to Take Direct Route From Ujok Pass to Fortress—Russian Military Authorities Confident Advance of Enemy Toward Przemyel Will End in Failure.**

### RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL IN DESPERATE ATTACKS IN THE CARPATHIANS

Rome, March 15, 8:55 a. m., via Paris, 3:50 p. m.—According to a dispatch from Vienna to the Messagero, Emperor Francis Joseph today had an extended conversation with General Ritter von Krobatin, the Austro-Hungarian minister of war, on the subject of the defense of the dual monarchy on the Italian frontier.

Paris, March 15, 10:45 a. m.—Violent cannonading is going on at a point to the northeast of Dunkirk, according to a dispatch from that seaport to the Havas Agency. The belief in Dunkirk is that a British squadron is bombarding the sand dunes around Nieupoort.

London, March 15, 7:55 p. m.—The British admiralty announced tonight that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk.

The sinking of the Dresden was announced by the admiralty tonight in the following statement:

"On the 14th of March at 9 a. m., H. M. S. Glasgow, Captain John Luce, R. N.; H. M. auxiliary cruiser Ormana, Captain R. S. Segrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Captain John D. Allen, C. B., R. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Island. An action ensued and, after five minutes' fighting, the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire and, after she had been burning for some time, her magazine exploded and she sank. The crew were saved, fifteen badly injured. The Germans are being landed at Valparaiso. There were no British casualties and no damage to the ships."

Paris, March 15, via London, 3:35 p. m.—The communication from the war office this afternoon is as follows:

"The Belgian army continued to progress in the head of the Yser and south of Dixmude."

"The British troops were very violently attacked yesterday evening at St. Eloi, south of Ypres, and were at first pushed back slightly, but they counter attacked and regained part of the ground lost. The fighting continues."

"In the region of Neuve Chapelle, there is no change."

"In the Argonne the enemy attempted last yesterday afternoon a third and very violent counter attack to take trenches won by us at Four de Paris and Bollandi. As was the case with previous attacks, this assault was repulsed."

Berlin Wireless Report.

Berlin, March 15, by wireless to Saville.—The German war office today gave out a report on the progress of the fighting which reads as follows:

"The baths at Westende were shelled yesterday without effect by two gunboats of the enemy."

"The German attack on the heights south of Ypres, occupied by British troops, is making good progress."

"Partial attacks by French troops north of the Champagne district, have been repulsed. The enemy sustained heavy losses. In the Vosges the fighting continues at several places."

"The number of Russian prisoners from engagements to the north of the Augustowo forest has been increased to 5,400. Strong Russian attacks to the north and the other to the east of Przemyel resulted in failure and the enemy's losses were heavy. South of the istula there has been no change."

Petrograd War Report.

Petrograd, March 15, 11:15 a. m., via London, 1:20 p. m.—Austrian

ion of British observers that the vast forces along the line from the Niemen to the Vistula cannot much longer be kept from decisive contact unless the direction of the German offensive undergoes a radical change.

At present the meager information coming through of the operations in the eastern arena, indicates that the Russians have been successful in reaching the forest of Augustowo whence the Russians have fallen back under the guns of Grodno. Further to the south, in the Mawa region, the German advance has been stayed and the Russians are initiating an advance on the northern bank of the Vistula in the direction of Plock. So far as the Germans are concerned, however, all of these movements may be abandoned and central Poland again become the scene of a determined attack on Warsaw. It is recalled that Field Marshal von Hindenburg never has been fond of moving far from his lines of rail communication.

Counter Attacks on Austrians.

In the Carpathians the Russians apparently are abandoning their defensive attitude, for they are making desperate counter attacks on the Austrians with the greatest success, according to official announcements from Petrograd. The region of the principal Russian offensive is near Lupkow pass. Here the Russians claim heavy captures in prisoners and guns. On the other hand Vienna reports the failure of Russian counter attacks and the taking of many Russian prisoners as a result of bitter night fighting in the Carpathians.

Last night's official announcement said the British success at Neuve Chapelle was more substantial than had been reported; that the French were making themselves secure in new trenches in the Champagne country and that the aerial bombardment of Westende had been effective.

Demonstration in Rome.

Rome, Sunday, March 14.—This afternoon a gathering of Republicans attempted to hold a meeting in honor of the patriot and revolutionist, Mazzini. Grenadiers with fixed bayonets caused them to disperse, whereupon the crowd cried: "Down with Austria." The demonstrators then made their way to the Garibaldi statue where a number of fiery speeches criticizing Germany and expressing sympathy with Belgium were delivered.

British Steamers Sink.

London, March 15, 12:50 p. m.—The British steamers Florizan, Headlands and Hartdale, torpedoed by German submarines, all have sunk, according to an announcement made by the British admiralty today. Earlier reports held out the hope that these vessels had not been destroyed and might be brought into port.

## NOTICE SERVED ON CARRANZA

Port of Progreso Must Be Kept Open—Demand Backed Up by Cruiser.

DES MOINES IN PORT

President Warns General That Disregard of Foreigners' Lives Threatens Grave Danger.

Washington, March 15.—General Carranza has abandoned his blockade of the port of Progreso on urgent representations of the United States for better treatment of foreigners in Mexico as follows:

"I thank you for your message of the eighth of March for the reassurance it conveys and for your kind personal words. I beg that you will understand that if our messages occasionally are couched in terms of strong emphasis, it is only because they contain some matters which touch the very safety of Mexico itself and the whole process of its future history."

"We seek always to act as friends of the Mexican people and, as our friends, it is our duty to speak very plainly about the grave danger which threatens them from without, what ever happens within, their borders which is calculated to arouse the hostile sentiment of the whole world."

"Nothing will stir that sentiment more promptly or more hotly or create greater danger for Mexico than 'even temporary disregard' for lives, the safety or the rights of the citizens of other countries resident within its territory, or any apparent contempt for the rights and safety of those who represent religion."

"Any attempt to justify or explain these things will not eradicate this sentiment or lessen the danger that will arise from them."

"To warn you concerning such matters is an act of friendship not of hostility and we cannot make the meaning too earnest. To speak less plainly or with less earnestness would be to conceal from you a terrible risk which no lover of Mexico should care to run."

The Spanish ambassador, Juan Riano, advised the state department today that his government had accepted in principle an apology which Carranza has offered for having expelled the Spanish minister from Mexico recently on the ground that he was concealing in his legation Juan Caso, a Spaniard, whom Carranza accused of working in the interests of General Villa. As Carranza suggested to the Spanish government that it would be better for Spain to send another minister, it was said that would be done.

### HIS COUNTRY IS ON VERGE OF WAR



King of Bulgaria.

Prime Minister Radakoff of Bulgaria is reported to have had some difficulties with King Ferdinand because of the former's insistence that Bulgaria should invade Turkey without delay and seize Adrianople. King Ferdinand and his advisers declared that such a policy was too venturesome and that the nation could not afford, at this time, to antagonize Germany and Austria. According to dispatches reaching London from all the Balkan states, the people are clamoring for war, and hostilities are expected to break out this spring.

grain crop would be embarrassed.

Since February 25 the state department had steadily protested to Carranza against closing Progreso where there have been factional troubles between Carranza and his rivals. Carranza, according to dispatches reaching London from all the Balkan states, the people are clamoring for war, and hostilities are expected to break out this spring.

Washington, March 15.—The United States has served notice on General Carranza that the port of Progreso, through which practically all the sisal used in making harvesting twine for the United States is obtained, must be kept open and be prepared to back up its demand with the cruiser Des Moines now at that port.

President's Note to Carranza.

President Wilson's reply to General Carranza's note of March 8, which was in response to the urgent representations of the United States for better treatment of foreigners in Mexico as follows:

"I thank you for your message of the eighth of March for the reassurance it conveys and for your kind personal words. I beg that you will understand that if our messages occasionally are couched in terms of strong emphasis, it is only because they contain some matters which touch the very safety of Mexico itself and the whole process of its future history."

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Geneva, March 14, via Paris.—The largest coal depot on the Rhine, located at Strasbourg, which was set afire by a bomb dropped by a French aviator during a raid fifteen days ago, still is burning.

## BRITISH ORDER MADE PUBLIC

Retaliatory Measures Against German Declaration of Military Area Around Kingdom Announced.

STOP ALL COMMODITIES

No Relaxation of Absolute Blockade of Germany Will Be Allowed During War.

London, March 15, 1:30 p. m.—The British order in council decreeing retaliatory measures on the part of the government to meet the declaration of the Germans that the waters surrounding the United Kingdom are a military area, was made public today.

The text of the order in council follows:

Order of British Government.

"Whereas the German government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare that the waters surrounding the United Kingdom are a military area in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed irrespective of the safety and the lives of the passengers and the crews and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare."

"And whereas, in the memorandum accompanying the said orders, neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers or goods to British or allied ships."

"And whereas, such attempts on the part of the enemy give to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation."

"Will Stop All Commodities."

"And whereas, his majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, although such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity."

"And whereas, the allies of his majesty are associated with him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany, his majesty is therefore pleased by and with the advice of his privy council to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

King George's Orders.

"First, no merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port or to any port which is a British or allied port, or to any port named in the pass, the goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court."

"Second, no merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after March 1, 1915, shall in such circumstances be allowed to proceed on her voyage with all on board laden with such goods. All goods laden at such ports must be discharged in a British or allied port and placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, and if not requisitioned by his majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court."

Sale of Goods.

"The proceeds of the goods so sold shall be paid into the court and dealt with in such a manner as the court may, in the circumstances, deem to be just, provided, that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of a proper officer of the crown unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issuance of this order and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the crown."

"Third, every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, other than a German port and carried goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and unless they are contraband of war shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, be restored by an order of the court upon such terms as the court may, in the circumstances, deem to be just, provided, that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of a proper officer of the crown unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issuance of this order and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the crown."

All Vessels Affected.

"Fourth, every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after March 1, 1915, and having on board goods which are of enemy origin or of enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and unless they are contraband of war shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, be restored by an order of the court upon such terms as the court may, in the circumstances, deem to be just, provided, that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of a proper officer of the crown unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issuance of this order and provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the crown."

"Fifth, if any person claiming to be interested in or having any claim in respect of any goods not being contraband, or placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under this order, or in the proceeds of such goods may forthwith issue a writ in the prize court against the proper officer of the crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid him, or for such other order as the circumstance of the case may require."

"The practice and procedure of the prize court shall, so far as applicable, be followed mutatis mutandis, in any proceedings consequential upon this order."

## GREECE PLEDGES MEN TO ALLIES

Premier Agreed to Place Nine Thousand Soldiers at Disposal of Triple Entente at Dardanelles.

Paris, March 15, 5:05 a. m.—A pledge to the allies that Greece would place at their disposal 9,000 men for the Dardanelles expedition has been made to the chancelleries of the triple entente by former Premier Venizelos on March 4, says the Petit Parisien. The London and Paris cabinets expressed the desire that Petrograd be invited to endorse M. Venizelos' action.

From the fourth to the sixth, the Petit Parisien adds, "Bulgaria was strongly pre-occupied by the attitude of Greece. The formation of a Bulgarian national defense ministry was considered prior to taking the field against Turkey and embracing the golden opportunity provided by the action of Enver Pasha in sending to the Gallipoli peninsula the troops garrisoned at Adrianople."

London and Paris learned on March 7 M. Venizelos had resigned as premier. At the same time, a formal communication was received from Foreign Minister Sazonoff of Russia's adhesion to the agreement projected between the allies and Greece.

"Since that time Bulgaria has assumed an expectant attitude but knows that the triple entente will raise no objection to her taking the offensive and advancing to a line between Midia (on the Black sea coast of Turkey) and Enos (on the Gulf of Saros). It is evident her intentions have not left Turkey unmoved, for the Porte has sent towards Tchatalja and Adrianople part of the force of 14,400 men which constitutes all the troops she had in Europe."

## ITALY IS FOR WAR

Friendly Relations With Austria Cease and Mail Trains Stop.

Rome, March 15, 10:50 p. m., via Paris, 5:50 p. m.—The Italian minister of posts and telegraphs today issued orders suspending the exchange of telegraphic money orders with Austria-Hungary.

Orders also were issued suppressing the traveling postoffice on trains bound for the Austrian frontier.

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Alexander, crown prince of Serbia, has arrived in Rome, where he will be a guest of King Victor Emmanuel. He is endeavoring to recover from the effects of his wound. It is the opinion of his doctors that the crown prince will not be able to resume his military duties for several months.

The chamber today approved by 234 votes against thirty-four a bill for the economic and military defense of the state. This measure enforces heavy penalties against espionage.

YOUNG TURKS READY TO FLEE

Germans in Constantinople Take Families to Safety But Assure Turks Dardanelles are Impregnable.

Paris, March 15, 9:45 a. m.—The Havas Agency publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Athens reading:

"News reaching here from Constantinople acts forth that the Young Turks are beginning to find their position difficult and are preparing for flight."

"The Germans, a great number of whom have sent their families to places of safety, continue their efforts to convince the Turks that the Dardanelles are impregnable, but the inhabitants, worried by omens, are showing much uneasiness. Every morning they mount the houseposts and scan the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus to see if any hostile fleet is in sight."

"The Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, undoubtedly is out of commission. There is a rent in her armor eighteen yards long, said today to have been caused by a Turkish mine."

GREAT BRITAIN MAKES REPLY

Absolutely Refuses to Lift the Blockade Against Germany.

London, March 15, 7:45 p. m.—The British foreign office delivered today to Ambassador Page its reply to the American note proposing to Great Britain and Germany the withdrawal of the German submarine blockade, provided England would permit food to reach German civilians. Great Britain's reply is an absolute refusal.

Milan, March 14, via Rome, 1:20 p. m., via Paris, 8:25 p. m.—The National league at a general assembly has passed a resolution demanding the liberation of all Italians from Austrian domination through intervention of the European war.

Friendly Relations With Austria Cease and Mail Trains Stop.

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CONCESSIONS TO ITALY HOPELESS

Austria Reluctant to Concede Territory That Government Would Accept as Adequate.

Francis Joseph Considers Attempt to Effect Compromise With Italy Will Be Futile.

Rome, Sunday, March 14, via Paris, March 15, 9:20 a. m.—The report current in Rome today that Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, had absolutely rejected the idea of any territorial concessions to Italy, has been given authoritative denial. The situation in this regard seems to be that what little Austria is reluctantly disposed to concede is so inadequate compared to what Italy would accept that an understanding seems hopeless.

Premier Salandra spoke briefly in the chamber of deputies today on this subject. His remarks are interpreted as meaning that the efforts to induce Austria to make concessions to Italy are proceeding under the guidance of Prince Von Buolow, the German ambassador to Italy.

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Judge Refuses to Order Him Back to Matteawan Insane Asylum.

New York, March 15.—Justice Page announced today that he would reserve decision until tomorrow upon the application of Harry K. Thaw that he should be returned to New Hampshire. Meantime he remanded Thaw to the Tombs in the custody of the sheriff, despite an appeal made by Deputy Attorney General Kennedy that Thaw be remanded to Matteawan pending the outcome of these new legal proceedings.

Justice Page's decision was rendered following the arguments of attorneys representing Thaw and the state upon his application. Morgan J. O'Brien, one of Thaw's lawyers, argued that there is no law in the state of New York which provides that the state has jurisdiction over Thaw now that he has been acquitted of the crime for which he was extradited from New Hampshire. He urged the state be directed to return Thaw to New Hampshire.

Mr. O'Brien cited several precedents which he declared showed that "where a person has been extradited for an offense, the governor of the state demanding the extradition does so on the sole theory that the state desires to prosecute the person so extradited for the crime for which he has been extradited and no other."

He also quoted the federal constitution as stating that a person can only be extradited for the commission of a crime and pointed out that Thaw had been acquitted of the crime in question.

In reply to Mr. O'Brien, Assistant District Attorney Kennedy presented a petition from Dr. Kiehl, superintendent of Matteawan hospital, requesting that Thaw be returned to Matteawan as he was still "insane and a menace to the public safety."

He added that it was the claim of the state that no matter how Thaw happened to be in New York, even had he been abducted, the fact remained that he was here and the commitment of Judge Dowling was still in force and that consequently he should be returned to Matteawan.